

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
The Gazette will be pleased to receive all communications on current topics. Anonymous communications will not be published. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.)

—Philadelphia is the land of the white elephant.

—The prosperity of Bristol is entirely due to its manufacturing.

—The last taking up England received was by something stronger than American dynamite.

—From the *Newtown Enterprise* we learn that a goat died up in that neighborhood the other day.

—A few more deaths like Elaine had at the Harrisburg Convention would be likely to settle him—pump in the Presidential chair.

—The Philadelphia *Evening News* is an administration paper, and is in favor of the Arthur administration holding on for four additional years.

—An election will be held in Doylstown on May 6th for County School Superintendent. At Bristol is not interested, she will have one of her own.

—Five Republicans voted in favor of the Morrison tariff bill. Of course the tariff is a "local issue," but there are not many Republicans in that locality.

—President Arthur deserves credit because he made a better President than was expected. But that does not entitle him to a nomination at the coming Convention.

—After the Democratic party has a policy upon which its leaders can agree, will be the proper time for it to give a little faking of what it thinks the Republican party should do.

—Mormonism seems to flourish as vigorously as ever. The Republican party ought to insert on anti-polygamy plank into its platform, and deal summarily with that disreputable institution.

—The *Doylstown Democrat* pronounces the Morrison tariff bill a delusion and a sham. The *Democrat* is correct. The sham democracy is in control of the House of Representatives as the vote 140 to 188 clearly proves.

—The Governor of New Jersey has appointed James O. Glasgow, of the Burlington *Gazette*, to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The appointment is a good one for the people and for the Judge.

—On account of there being no services in two of the churches in Doylstown last Sunday the other churches were well filled. So says a correspondent. Are we to infer that Doylstown has more churches than she really needs?

—The presence of a number of ministers on the steamboat Columbia last Monday Morning en route for the city is not to be accounted for by the fact that Baranov's Great Show on Earth exhibited at Philadelphia on that day.

—The Pope's forthcoming encyclical letter will denounce Freemasonry and the various enemies by which the world is retarding to Paganism. The Pope had better not emigrate to this country. The Morgan killers might get after him.

—The Kentuckians of Virginia, in convention yesterday at Richmond, formally joined the Republican party, passed protective tariff resolutions, and a resolution declaring preference for President Arthur for re-nomination at Chicago.

—At a third annual banquet of the Chicago Ironworks Club letters were read from Mr. Tilden and other prominent Democrats calling for reform in administration and for tariff reduction. Speeches were made by Senator Pendleton and other Democratic leaders.

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has just learned that Gov. Pattison has thrown off the Reform mask and is now running his administration on the Democratic-belong-to-the-principle. The Governor doubtless believes in the old adage "Better late than never."

—The Bucks County *Mirror* is pleased to say that it has never known the GAZETTE to make any misrepresentations except in political matters. It is needless to remark in this connection that the *Mirror* is an uncompromising Democratic newspaper. It is a strong advocate of what Free Traders call "Tariff Reform."

—The Republicans of the Empire State met in Convention at Utica, yesterday. The President's candidacy for reelection received its death blow in his own State. Blaine was the choice of 240 of the delegates, Arthur of 176, and Edmunds of 15. The field against Blaine elected four anti-Blaine and anti-Arthur delegates at large to the Chicago convention. They all vote for Mr. Edmunds.

—We add our vote to the New Northwest in acknowledgment of the following paragraph:

The Bucks County Gazette, of Bristol, Pa., is a credit to its town and State. It is a thoughtful, dignified and progressive paper.

The New Northwest is the influential Woman's Rights paper of the West, is ably edited and handsomely printed. It is published at Portland, Oregon; and more than holds its own in its battles for the enfranchisement of women.

The New York *Times* is a credit to its city, and its support is a guarantee of its success.

BUILDINGS SHAT AND DESTROYED.

LONDON, April 22.—An earthquake shock of considerable force was felt in the eastern counties of England at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Localities in Essex and Suffolk were the scene of greatest disturbance. At Ipswich, the capital of Suffolk County, the shock was so severe that the walls of the houses were perceptibly shaken, plates were rattled and bells rung. The people were thrown into such a state of consternation that business was for the time suspended. A mansion was shattered and the railway depot was destroyed. The duration of the shock is estimated at three seconds.

The shock was most serious at Colchester, in Essex. The concussion lasted half a minute. The first symptom was a deep rumbling sound. This was speedily followed by a quaking and shaking of all the buildings. The church bells sounded as though away off by unseen hands. The tall chimneys of the factories crashed in ruins to the earth, and other lofty structures were destroyed. The spire of one of the largest churches in the city—150 feet in height—fell with an awful crash to the ground. In one part of the city a fire was caused by the shock. The damage is estimated at £10,000. In the private houses the greatest confusion prevailed. Tables were overturned and chairs fell upon the floor. The china and glassware in cupboards and sideboards were shattered, and were frequently broken into pieces. Pictures and other ornaments upon the walls were loosened from their fastenings and fell to the floor. The people were terrified, men, women and children rushed shrieking into the streets. In some streets traffic has been forbidden for the present, as the buildings have been so badly shattered that they are considered dangerous to life and limb. The side walls of the houses near Colchester were shaken out.

At Chelmsford, likewise in Essex, and only about thirty miles from London, the shock was also severe, and the people were filled with terror and dismay.

At Southend, a watering-place near the mouth of the Thames, the earth trembled for miles around. The windows of many dwellings were broken, chimneys were dashed to the earth, and cruckery and glassware were smashed.

At Shoeburyness, a few miles beyond Southend, the shock was distinctly felt. It was also perceptible at Bury St. Edmunds, while at Maldon, ten miles east of Chelmsford, the town hall and private houses were swayed several times. The wave passed from the south to the north. The *Globe* says that the shock was felt in the Strand, London. A business house, it asserts, was perceptibly rocked, so much so that the employees were affected and rushed into the streets. The shock was felt in Chelmsford and Fleet street.

The project of constructing an island in Lake Michigan, opposite Chicago, is seriously to be undertaken this summer. The magnitude of the venture can be understood when it is known that the plans contemplate an area of forty acres. This is to be guarded by a breakwater seven feet in height. It is to be placed one mile from the shore, where the depth of the water averages eighteen feet. On the shore side is to be a land-locked harbor of seven acres to admit lake craft of any size. The land is to be formed of sand and clay dredged from the lake. The face of the island is to be irregular, and the summit of the gradual swell is to be the site for a large hotel. This being the highest spot on the island, and fully fifty feet above the water-line, will afford a magnificent view. The cost is estimated at \$2,000,000.

No incident in Queen Victoria's book has attracted so much attention as in which she tells how the doughty Brown vanquished the Scotch reporters. According to his own account, Brown had all the best of it in the dialogue with those gentlemen, but unfortunately a different version of the affair appears from one of them in the *Spectator*. It seems that Brown, when he ordered them away, accented one of the reporters with the inquiry, "Do you know who I am?" To which he received the very fitting answer, "Yes, you are a lackey." The reporters then retired satisfied.

—Isaac N. Henderson, former publisher of the *New York Evening Post*, has succeeded in completing negotiations for the purchase of the *McClure Brothers of the North American*, of Philadelphia, which enjoys the distinction of being the oldest daily journal published in America. Mr. Henderson buys the paper for his son-in-law, Watson Sperry, who is now editor and principal owner of the *Washington Morning News*, and who will be the editor of the *North American* under the new management.

—General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, decided to establish a signal station in Alaska at Nushagak, which is at the head of Bristol Bay. This will enable observations to be made of the great tidal waves that roll in upon the coast at that place, as well of the currents and the ordinary meteorological conditions. J. W. Johnson, of Ohio, signal service observer, will have charge of the station, and will start this week for his new post of duty.

—The annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture reveals the fact that a very small part of milk sold in Boston is genuine. It is for the most part skimmed, increased with water, recombined with cream, and it is often treated with benzoic acid, that it may be kept in the dealer's possession longer than it would be possible if it was in its natural condition.

—Another novel from the brilliant pen of Edgar Barrett is soon to be published, this time in Fisk & Wagnall's *Standard Library*. It is entitled "Rutherford," and is a tale of New York fashionable society. It is said to contain some of Mr. Barrett's strongest work.

INTEREST IN HOME DECORATION IS ALWAYS ON THE INCREASE.

Interest in home decoration is always on the increase, and the close collaboration between true art and that called decorative, is yearly better understood. The Decorative Art Society of Boston has engaged, as superintendent of the needlework department, an English lady who has been for many years associated with the Kensington Art School, and through whom the latest designs by Walter Crane, and the foremost designers are obtained. George Fuller's death has attracted great attention to the peculiar character of his art; and discussion as to its merits and failings has been warm. The interest of the public in his productions is unmistakably keen, and it is proposed to hold an exhibition of his works in the Boston Art Museum, which will be succeeded by an auction sale of his unsold paintings in Chickering Hall, on the 9th of May.

No more difficult attempt in etching has ever been made than that to reproduce the peculiarly misty atmosphere and uncertain outlines of Mr. Fuller's "Nydia." This has, however, been most successfully accomplished by Mr. S. Ferris, and a proof of his beautiful etching is on exhibition at the Boston Art Club, and has attracted universal attention as being in every sense a true interpretation of the work of a great and original artist.

In a series of most interesting lectures upon Oriental art, and its influence upon that of the Western World, recently given in Boston, illustrations of the very strange art developments in Russia were given. In that country the principal Madonna, who is supposed to be the Mother of the Almighty, is depicted as a black woman of most forbidding aspect; two copies only exist, one being in the Moscow Cathedral, and the other in St. Petersburg, there seems to be no doubt that the earliest art in the Russian Empire owed its origin to India, and the Oriental idealism is strangely merged in, and overshadowed by the materialistic character of the native Russian.

A new suggestion for window decoration has been made in the idea of translated chromo lithographs, such as are used in illustrated journals, to glass. The difficulty lies in the fact that many of them are printed at the back with the ordinary letter press. Further, the paper transferred that covers the color must be rendered nearly transparent. Coat the paper thinly with a clear mucilage of gum arabic, spread it out evenly on the glass plate, and let it dry. The paper may then be pared off with a piece of thin, flexible steel, three inches wide by five inches in length, known as a glassmaker's knife. It is used somewhat after the nature of a plane, the plate being pressed down nearly level with the paper, and the edge of the blade presented somewhat obliquely to the stroke, so as to cut it smoothly. To make the paper translucent, saturate it with good castor oil and cover the back with a second glass plate.

Increased attention is paid to book binding and the art of decorating covers is now brought to the highest degree of perfection. Artists of renown design for them, and in addition to this various materials are chosen for the purpose. For instance, a small book recently published by Scribner of New York, is bound in cowhide with corrugated surface and an inch at top and bottom, stamped in checkerboard fashion pittern across the width of the side. It is lettered very simply in gold, and the covers, which are either seal or office brown, are lumpy, in pocketbook style. An interesting club has been founded in New York, called the Grolier Club; the members of which are all interested in artistic printing and binding.

A German paper published at Berlin has a curious article upon the influence of Luther upon the book trade, and in the course of his remarks the writer says that 4,000 copies of one of Luther's works were sold in a single week, and that simultaneously in 1523 the form, size and price of books underwent a democratic revolution. Up to that time costly folios had been the works mostly printed. Luther introduced the use of small forms, and cheap publications, and may justly be called the father of the German publishing trade.

Mr. Blridge Kusley has furnished an engraving, 12 x 17, entitled "In the Harbor," which is to be published in the same manner as etchings and steel plates usually are. This is a somewhat novel procedure with a wood engraving and if the experiment of a limited edition succeeds, we may look for still higher achievements by our best artists. Mr. Kusley has peculiar methods and works directly from nature, engraving in the open air instead of in his studio, but apart from this fact, his work is interesting as having a decided style, and being exceptionally sympathetic with the spirit of nature.

In a series of interesting lectures upon Japanese Art, Prof. Morse, who speaks with authority upon the subject, dwells upon the simplicity and effectiveness of these methods, and especially upon the fact that in the decoration of their interiors there is no such attempt at crowding as is conspicuous among ourselves. A picture, if beautiful, is hung in the place of honor in the best chamber, and after a while removed to make room for another. In fact the Japanese of rank changes his surroundings in the way of printing and bric-a-brac as he does his wardrobe, and hence does not suffer from that "sordid satiety" which is often the fate of the wealthy American or European.

The eager controversy that has taken place in Boston as to the desirability of securing Regnault's Automobile to the city, is still carried on, although, perhaps, with less warmth. The picture itself, hangs for the time being in the Boston Museum of Arts, and is therefore in a fair position to speak for itself, but whether the necessary sum for its acquisition will be made up by the art lovers is still an open question. Close to it receives the influence of a powerful magnet.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

In its cruise last summer off the coast of Southern Europe and northern Africa the French steamer *Talisman* found a surprising abundance of animal life at great depths in the ocean. Many forms new to science were brought on board. A remarkable feature of some of these creatures is seen in their peculiar organs, some of the fishes having curious mother-of-pearl colored bodies imbedded in the skin of the head, sides or back, and appearing to be producers of light and possibly accessory eyes, while others have long filamentous organs which are brilliantly phosphorescent. On being brought to the surface from the tremendous pressure of the deep sea, the expansion in the bodies of many fishes caused their scales to fly off, their eyes to be squeezed from the sockets and their air bladders to be forced through their mouths. The greatest depth from which a fish was taken was 2,352 fathoms, a specimen having previously been secured by the *Challenger* expedition from a depth of 2,731 fathoms. Among the geological results of the French party's dredgings was the finding of polished and scratched stones on the sea bottom between France and the Azores, showing that icebergs must have existed in that part of the Atlantic during the glacial period; together with bringing up of rock fragments bearing impressions of trilobites, which may be taken as evidence of the former existence of the traditional lost continent Atlantis.

Mons. Poincare has found that a petroleum-laden atmosphere proved fatal to guinea-pigs in from one to two days, dogs and rabbits are affected with languor and loss of appetite, although workmen exposed to such an atmosphere notice no severe symptoms than irritation of the membrane of the nose and headache.

Prof. D. E. Hughes explains the phenomena of magnetism by a simple rotation of the molecules of metals, or of any substance, as he believes all matter to have inherent magnetism.

An English experimenter planted a hyacinth bulb in October, 1882, and as soon as it commenced to sprout removed it to a perfectly dark but well ventilated place. In March, 1883, a stem of dark purple flowers was produced, the leaves of the plant being totally colorless. In October, 1883, the same bulb was again planted, and was grown in the light through the winter. It has flowered again this year, and the flower cluster is smaller and less deeply colored than that which came forth last year in the darkness.

Mr. L. P. Muirhead has given an account of a fall of fine black dust which was noticed at various places along the Clyde, in Scotland, on March 1st. At 8 o'clock A. M. the snow was pure and white, but when next seen, about an hour and a quarter later, it presented a sooty appearance. On melting the snow from a square foot of surface four grains of dust was obtained. Mr. Muirhead found it probable that the fall extended over an area of at least 810 square miles, and he has estimated that not less than 8,760 tons of dust must have fallen.

The Director of the Botanic Garden at Port Spain, the capital of Trinidad, reports that the parasol ants invest the island in vast numbers, and are very destructive to vegetation. A settlement of these insects sometimes covers a thousand square feet, and the efforts of a dozen men, who force boiling water or sulphur fumes into the nests, may fail to destroy a single colony in less than a week or a fortnight.

Prof. V. Ball has shown that land-slides may sometimes make lakes by damming up valleys, and he mentions a lake at Naina Tal in the Himalayas which appears to have been formed in this way. Land-slides also cause a shallowing of river channels and sea borders which might be mistaken for evidence of the rising of land, and they produce boulder deposits resembling those left by glaciers.

An early human skull has been found near Prague in a bed of chalk from which the task of a mammoth had been dug a few days previously. The skull has an extremely low forehead and a great development of the ridges.

Two cases have been reported to an English medical society in which the electro-magnet, has been successfully used for removing pieces of iron from the eye. Without the magnet it is thought that the sight of the injured eye might have been lost in each case.

Prof. W. F. Barrett, of Dublin, states that certain individuals have really appeared to experience peculiar sensations when near powerful magnets, and points out that the magnetic sense which Sir Wm. Thomson believes to exist may be apparent in some persons and not so in all. He gives several instances in which persons have been able to tell, by an unpleasant sensation in the hand, when the electric current was passing through an electromagnet. He reports that he has convinced himself that one gentleman, at least, certainly does perceive the influence of a powerful magnet.

THE PRESENT ART CLUB EXHIBITION IN BOSTON IS REMARKABLE FOR THE EXCELLENCE OF ITS BLACK AND WHITE.

The present Art Club exhibition in Boston is remarkable for the excellence of its black and white. The watercolors are all up to the average, and one or two far beyond it, notably Mrs. E. S. S. Adams' "A Chicago Grip Car Driver," and more than one of the flower studies, but the charcoal drawing, the engravings and etching carry the palm. Noticeable among them are the "Nydia," already mentioned, an etching of great merit, "A Summer Evening," by Charles Warren Eaton, and a most exquisite little thing by Edward B. Stewart, which truly merits its name of "Sunny Hollow." "The Portal of a Bath House," is an example of conscientious work by J. H. Caliga, and Benjamin Sanders' "Among the Daisies," is particularly charming.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, District of Columbia, April 17th, 1884.—Notice is hereby given that the Government of the United States of America will pay a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be equitably paid or distributed to such ship or ships, person or persons, not in the military or naval service of the United States, as shall discover and rescue, or satisfactorily ascertain the fate of the expedition of Lieut. A. W. Greely, and his command, consisting of about 32 persons, which, in the month of August, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, landed from the steamer Proteus at Discovery Harbor, in Lady Franklin Sound, in latitude 81 degrees 44 minutes N. and longitude 54 degrees 45 minutes W.

Unappropriated vessels are warned not to incur extraordinary peril or risk in the attempt to secure the reward hereby offered. The United States will in no event be involved in any future liability or responsibility beyond said reward, and the determination of the Secretary of the Navy as to the right of any man to said reward, or a share thereof, shall be conclusive upon all persons.

Witness my hand, at the Navy Department, in Washington, on said seventeenth day of April, A. D., 1884.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

YOUNG MAIDENS STEAL THE WHITE MARIAN'S PATH WITH FLOWERS.

WHILE THE WHITE MARIAN'S PATH WITH FLOWERS and drums and a large retinue preceded it to the bath, whether it is conducted with a large red umbrella held over it by some of the highest dignitaries. Young maidens strew its path with rarest flowers which it picks up at will, first snuffing them by virtue of its passionate delight in perfumes, and then conveying them to its mouth, where they are apt to be sacrificed to the grosser sense of taste. Save for this occasional bath, however, it rarely leaves its palace cell, except upon great feast days, when it always heads the procession. Amid these happy conditions—provided it does not die of astonishment or succumb to indigestion—it may live to be a centenarian, rejoicing in a weight measuring from one to three tons, and in height varying from six to ten feet. And so profound is the Indo-Chinese in omens that an unusual grant from this potentate is quite sufficient to interrupt the most important affairs, and break the most solemn engagements. He can be seen at the Great Forepaugh Show, at Trenton, Monday, May 6th.

—Earthquakes have occurred in England on a number of occasions. In 1089 one prevailed throughout England, in 1142 one was felt severely at Lincoln, and in 1274 a shock destroyed the town of Glastonbury, and was felt in all parts of England. On November 14, 1318, was experienced the most violent shock ever known in England. Parts of St. Paul Cathedral and of the Temple were thrown down on April 6, 1580. There was a hard shock at Dublin on October 17, 1690, and a slight shock at London on February 19, 1750. The northwest of England was shaken on November 9, 1852, and Cornwall, slightly, on October 21, 1859, and again on January 13, 1860. Throughout the central, west and northwest parts of England a shock was felt in the early morning of October 6, 1863. Bath, Swansley and other places in the southwest of England and the south of Wales suffered slightly on October 30, 1868. Illinois was shaken so as to break windows and cruckery in the northwest of England on the evening of March 17, 1871, and on March 22, five days later, another shock was faintly felt in Yorkshire. There were slight shocks at Inverary and other places in the west of Scotland on November 28, 1880. Besides these the great Lisbon earthquake of November 1, 1755, and other violent all-vic disturbances at other points, have been felt in the British Isles.

—A young child of George South, of Yardley, died recently from the effects of inhaling gas from a coal stove.

—Pavilion Skin Cure will remove Dandruff, cure Barbers Itch, Inordinate Itching, Scabious Tumors, Blisters, Mole, Pimples, Grog Blossoms, Carcinoma and Boils. It never fails. For Sale in Bristol by Serrill Douglas.

GREELY.—PROCLAMATION—\$25,000 REWARD.

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SPRING GREETING.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT'S PRIZE REBUS.

For the entertainment of our numerous friends and patrons we propose to offer the following prizes:

To the first *Lady Customer* who will bring to my store a correct answer to the following Riddle, a fine Silk Parasol, worth \$4.00.

To the first *Gentleman Customer*, one hundred pounds Good Flour.

To the first *Miss*, under sixteen years of age, a Dress Pattern for herself of any goods of her own selection from our twenty-five cents a yard Dress Goods.

To the first *School Boy*, sixteen years of age, or under, a Cassimere sufficient for a suit of cloth.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Mill Street, Bristol.

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The answers to this Rebus must be endorsed in sealed envelopes and left at my store, where they will be numbered as received until May 10, 1884, when the envelopes will be opened and prizes awarded.

No finally shall be entitled to more than one prize.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE LINE OF SPRING GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES, which we would be pleased to show our customers.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Very much under last year's figures.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

FOLDING THREE-SIDED MIRRORS.

Read the papers and be posted as to the best and cheapest spot in the city to buy your Ready-made Clothing. Our spring stock, now ready, is fine, well assorted and low priced.

A. C. YATES & CO.,
Leigler Building, Chestnut and Sixth Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

AMOS LIPPINCOTT, Agent, The Veteran Tobacconist.

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SCUTCHERMAN PRINCIPLE.

He keeps constantly on hand the best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS.

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138 South Third St., Philadelphia.

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J. REED OSMAN, M. D.,
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HOMOEOPATHIST,
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HOGUE'S Pioneer Drug Store!

Bristol Stove House,
10 & 12 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, AND General House Furnishing Goods.

THOMAS BARNARD,
In the Northwest

MILLS AND MILL SITES
In the Northwest

J. K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South Third Street Philadelphia.

BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds
FOR OTHER SECURITIES.

